NAVAL OFFICERS REJOICE OVER THE AP-PEARANCE OF THE BATTLE-SHIP

IN AMERICAN WATERS. Jupiter Inlet, Fla., May 25.-The battle-ship Oregon arrived here at 10:30 o'clock last night and sailed away at 4 o'clock this morning. The officers declined to talk, and it was impossible to get any information from them. Johnson came ashore for orders. He reported all on board in good health.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN WASH-

Weshington, May 25 (Special).-The arrival of the Oregon at Jupiter Inlet, Fla., last night | fence battle-ship took a wide sweep to the east and the coast of the United States when off the northern end of the Bahamas. Her successful cruise of 13,000 miles in sixty-five days continues to excite the admiration of naval experts, and will justly be regarded as one of the most notable naval feats of the present war.

The news of the safe arrival of the Oregon in American waters was a source of unalloyed satisfaction to all naval officers. Apprehension as to the safety of the ship practically disapported her arrival to the Navy Department, but there was always a chance that she might suffer from accident or hostile attack in the short distance remaining of her homeward journey. CONFIRMED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

firmed the report of the arrival of the battleship at Jupiter Inlet last night. This reluctance was shown because the Department has regarded it as good policy to keep the enemy in ignorance of the whereabouts of American naval vessels and has of late succeeded in its efforts swung clear to the eastward of both the Lesser until she arrived at a point opposite the Bahamas, when she turned sharply in and made for the Florida coast. It would not be surprising if she appeared at the Port Royal naval station to-morrow and tested the new dock there for the first time for a battle-ship since the Indiana was docked there about two years ago.

The Oregon left Mars Island, Cal., 13,000 miles away from Jupiter Inlet, on March 19, so she has averaged two hundred miles a day for sixtyfive days. As a matter of fact, she has made much better speed, for several days were lost in taking coal at South American ports and by her long detour to reach the Florida coast after leaving Bahia, Brazil.

The Pacific Coast contingent in Washington are enthusiastic over the remarkable performance of the ship. Representative Hilborn, of California, called at the Navy Department to verify the news of her arrival, and he found the officials fully disposed to agree with him in all that he had to say as to the Oregon's great rec ord. He said that by this performance the ship had slienced forever the Congressional critics of battle-ships, who had declared that no battleship ever would cross the Atlantic, for the Oregon's run was fraught with more peril and involved straightaway stretches of greater length than the Atlantic passage in any season SIGHTED BY THE BEACH PATROL.

The location of the Oregon came about by means of the beach watchers, who are on the alert for the approach of hostile ships. The beach patrols are on duty day and night, and last night the patrol at Jupiter Inlet was rewarded by sighting the big American battleship. Signalling was begun by the use of changed throughout the night. These messages were ex-changed throughout the night. These messages were ex-changed throughout the night. These messages were sent to the Navy Department, which is connected by direct telegraph line with the sig-nal station near Jupiter Inlet. This is the first changed throughout the night. These messakes were sent to the Navy Department, which is connected by direct telegraph line with the signal station near Jupiter Inlet. This is the first opportunity the new patrol system has had to show its efficiency, not only in guarding against the approach of hostile ships, but also in reporting to the Navy Department the movements of American vessels.

FOR THE COAST AND HARBOR DEFENCE.

FOR THE COAST AND HARBOR DEFENCE.

DENT'S EIGNATURE TO THE BILL

APPROPRIATING \$2,000,000. There was much satisfaction at the office of Admiral Erben yesterday over the passage by the House of Representatives of the bill which appro-priates \$3,000,000 for the purpose of providing the proper harbor and coast-defence patrol, mines and for the enlistment of the number of men necessary to man the vessels. Lieutenant Marshall, Admiral Erben's assistant, said:

"Of course, we expect the President to sign the bill speedily, and under it we will be able to go to work at once. The list of vessels is practically complete, so that we can purchase them without delay and send them to the navy yards and ship yards, where they will be put in condition for ser-vice, and guns will be mounted on them. They will have no armor. I think that many of them could be ready for use in two weeks, and by that time the men will be enlisted and ready to go abroad. We will enlist the men as fast as they are needed

or any part of the naval militia of any State, and obably a large part of the men on board the urbor patrol will be naval militiamen. The force harbor patrol will be naval militiamen. of this State, however, will not be enough for all the vessels we expect to equip. I don't know how it will be in the other districts, but the naval militia from the interior States may have a chance for sea service. I see that some of them from Illinois are going to serve in Admiral Sampson's fleet. "I fancy the delay in getting our appropriation has been in the hope that, by the capture of the Epanish fleet, there would be no further danger to our seacoast cities, and it would not be necessary to get the vessels and enlist more men in Navy. Of course, if the danger no longer exists Government purchases fifty or one hundred vessels francisco weighed anchor this afternon for a coast cruise. The cruiser Prairie is still here coaling, and for this work it would be simply left with them on she will remain over night.

"THE TRUE CRITERION IS QUALITY."

For comparison we quote the prices paid for Champagnes in England, where QUALITY establishes the market value.

				VINTAGE 1889	VINTAGE 1892	VINTAGE 1893.
POMMERY.				£ + d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MOET & CHANDON	•	•	•	105	-	77 9
G. H. MUMM .		٠		101	75	

afloat, and another possible squadron is seeking to descend upon the North Atlantic Coast, while privateersmen are planning to prey upon our com-The Government has installed a practicable indicates that after passing Barbadoes the big and efficient coast signal service, at the moderate north of the Windward Islands and steamed for ' formation of any enemy in the offing, but that means of defence at every point where needed.

ng him to urge upon the President the necess of the passage of the bill which authorizes the ser protection of submarine mines by the en-ement of suitable harbor regulations by the

as his dispatch-boat, now that he has three larger vessels on duy. He was informed yesterday that the monitor Jason, commanded by Lieutenant Fickbohn, had been turned over to him, and was at anchor off Tompkinsville. She may be sent up the Sound for coast-guard duty.

The Art Loan Exhibition of Washington has offered to contribute \$500 for the supplying of delicacies for wounded soldiers on the hospital ship Relief, formerly the John Englis. The offer was made through the wife of Colonel Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Drs. Francis A. Metcalfe, of Buffalo; Liewellyn Williamson, of St. Louis, Myers, of this city, and Henry, of Philadelphia, have been appointed on the surgical staff of the Rellef.

ALL QUIET ON THE BLOCKADE.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Havana, May 24, via Key West, Fig., May 25, 12:50 p. m .- The situation on the blockade from Cardenas, east of Matanzas, to The American squadron continues to maintain a strict blockade, and for the last five days there has been no fighting at any place and no incident worth noting, except that one of the large cruisers fired three shots at a schooner off Havana on Sunday morning, and brought her to. She proved to be an American cessel, and, after she had displayed her colors, she was permitted

she had displayed her colors, she was permitted to proceed without sending anybody on board to examine her papers.

The light of Morro Castle, which it is supposed has recently been burning at night for the benefit of the Cape Verd Squadron, under Admiral Cervera, was extinguished on Monday night, and has not since been lighted.

There are no signs of military activity along the coast of the blockaded part of Cuba.

The lights of Cardenas are also extinguished. An American gunboat is lying off the entrance of that harbor, near Diana Key, and some of the cruisers are patrolling outside Matanzas Harbor.

CUBAN STEAMER LEAVES MOBILE. HER DESTINATION NOT KNOWN-CUBAN OFFICERS ABOARD.

Mobile, May 25 .- The Fanita, the four-hundred-ton Cuban expedition steamer, Captain nearly eight years is substantiated by many let-Hall in command, finished loading here last night and took on coal this forenoon. At 3 the ship channel, bound probably to Tampa, but ne one knows precisely her destination.

There were four patriots on board, Brigadier General Rafael Rodriguez and his aids, Colonel Torres, Triste and Nunez. Four carloads of material were taken on the vessel, consisting of ammunition, guns and stores. Nearly two tons of ice were taken aboard. The remainder of the war material was delivered to the United States commissary here.

Brigadier-General J. C. Bates arrived to-day

PRISONERS OF WAR WELL TREATED. NO COMPLAINTS FROM THEM COULD HAVE the enthusiastic Spaniards as Lieutenant Jimenez. REACHED SPAIN.

Atlanta, May 25.-Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Hall, Adjutant-General and executive head of the Department of the Gulf, has this to say regarding the report from Madrid that Spanish prisoners of war in the United States have complained that they are treated as convicts:

The prisoners at the post are well treated. The ten officers now there are confined in two large rooms, and have every convenience. They have a separate mess, but are given regular have a separate mess, but are given regular rations. The ordinary prisoners are well cared for and get their rations three times a day. All letters they write are read by the officials be-fore being mailed, and if any one had com-plained it would have hardly got to Spain. All the prisoners of war are at Fort McPher-

ORDERS TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

Washington, May 26.—Lieutenant J. C. Norton has been ordered to duty as executive officer of has been creden to day as executive emerion the Pompey, and Lieutenants G. E. Kent, F. L. Boyce J. C. Dow and R. E. Berry as executive offi-cers of the Dorothea, Cettle, Alexander and Scindia respectively. Lieutenant F. Ellery has been or-dered to the Alliance.

THE RESOLUTE GOES TO SEA.

The United States Auxiliary cruiser Resolute, formerly the Yorktown, which it is said is to be listed for transporting troops from Tampa to Cuba, after leaving the Navy Yard yesterday and anchoring in Gravesend Bay at 1:40 p. m. weighed anchor again at 3:25 p. m. and proceeded to sea.

CRUISERS AT PROVINCETOWN.

Provincetown, Mass., May 25.-The cruiser San

Every American soldier and every American sailor should carry the best American watch.

The original American watch was a Waltham watch. Waltham watches are now, as they always have been, the best American watches.

A SPY, BUT NOT PUNISHABLE.

OFFENCE OF JIMINEZ WAS COMMITTED BEFORE WAR BROKE OUT.

Key West, Fla., May 25 -The arrest of Remigio Zapatero Jiminez, one of the prisoners of war on board of the prize steamer Panama as a Spanish spy, it now appears will not prove of

There can be no doubt that Jiminez is a spy in the full meaning of the term, but the offence with which he is charged was committed while the United States and Spain were at peace, and for this reason he cannot be punished in the fences and harbors of a belligerent.

with a scanty beard, and is of a nervous disposition. According to his passport, which was in New-York, on April 20, the day the Panama left New-York, he is forty years old, and is by profession an engineer. His place of residence in the United States is given as No. 77 Fourth-

Late yesterday afternoon United States Marshal Horr received a telegram from Washington relative to Jiminez, and, with United States to make an investigation of the fellow's baggage. Jiminez and his baggage, consisting of a grip and one trunk, were brought to the city, where the prisoner was put through a rigid examina-Meanwhile his baggage was thoroughly searched, and in his trunk were found his commission as a lieutenant in the Spanish navy.

every harbor and inlet on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Maine to Texas, including Long Island Sound and New-York Bay. These charts were purchased from Morrill & Son. of New-York, on April 19, and the bill was made out to M. Hapatere. The goods were valued in the statement at \$20.

ment at \$20, ere was also a bill for the same goods made to the Spanish Marine Commission, of New-This document was typewritten, and the was fixed at \$60, showing that shrewdprice was fixed at \$600 showing that shrewdness as well as patriotism had a place in the man's composition. No trace of these charts could be discovered in the prisoner's baggage. On a key-ring which Jiminez carried there was a tage bearing this inscription: "R. J. Jiminez, 44 Broad-st. New-York." Jiminez, explained to Marshal Horr that in 1800 he was an engineer in the Spanish Navy, and said that in 1800 he was ordered to duty at Cadiz. The post was not to his liking, so instead of reporting at Cadiz he sailed for New-York where he had since maintained a residence, except for four years, which he spent in Venezuela. His wife and children, he said, went to Havana in December last, and he was on his way to join them when the Panama was captured.

When asked in regard to the charts which he had purchased he said that they had been bought for one Rapalero, a resident of Venezuela and that they had been sent to him on April

s sold under condemnation proceedings. It is he opinion of the Government officials that iminez is a regularly employed agent of the panish Government Information Bureau. His assertion that he has lived in America for

date Sobral's arrival in this country by several

JIMINEZ WELL KNOWN HERE SPANIARDS IN A BOARDING HOUSE TELL OF HIS

MER IN THIS CITY.

fully under Admiral Camara, who is now in o sion that he followed while in this city. He had known he did little or no business, but gave his at tention to political affairs bearing on the relation of the United States with Spain.

Although apparently not making sufficient money as an electrician to support himself, he had, up to the time of sailing on the Panama, lived well and wanted for nothing. He frequently complained of lack of business to those who knew him, yet at all

The last place he lived when in New-York was at the hoarding-house of August Raab, at No. Fourth-ave. He had been at this place for the last eight months, and previous to that lived at Hensonhurst, Long Island, and on St. Nicholas-ave., this borough. His place of business was originally at No. 44 Broad-st., where he was for a short time. He soon removed to No. 66 Broad-st., where his extion, as he received no patronage. For several months prior to his joining the expedition on the self with studying the possibilities of war.

A Tribune reporter called at the boarding-hous aducted by August Ranb last night and found Raab was not at home, but his father-in-law, R. Spaniard by birth, but had lived in the United States for the last thirty-three years, and

Upon entering the house the reporter found Mr. Rafort, his wife and a Spanish boarder, sitting in the dining-room. When the reporter asked if Jiminez was known there, Mrs. Rafort at once began to cry and asked in rather broken English: he was assured that the reporter was not there she and her husband talked about the predicament turn to the Spanish service.
While Mrs. Rafort gave most of the details her

husband frequently joined in when the narrative reached some important point. The substance of the story as told by these two Spanish friends of Lieutenant Jiminez is as follows:

Lieutenant Jiminez is as follows:

We have known Lieutenant Jiminez for many years. He was in active service in the Spanish Navy up to 1889. He then was allowed to leave and study civil and electrical engineering. He was under the command of Admiral Cambra, who was a great friend of his, and who came to our house, when we lived in Fifteenth-st, with Lieutenant Jiminez While Lieutenant Jiminez left the Spanish Navy in 1889 he always kept his uniform, as he expected to rejoin the Navy after he had thoroughly studied electrical engineering. He is a man about forty years old, and has been in the United States about four years.

electrical engineering. He is a man about forty years old, and has been in the United States about four years.

He first went to Boston, where he studied electrical engineering for some time. He then came to New-York, where he followed up his studies. He was for a time employed by Edison, and did some work near Sandy Hook. After this he went into business for himself, but did not do much except furnish supplies to the Spanish Army and Navy in Cuba. He was one of the best electrical engineers, and they knew that his judgment was good in buying the proper supplies. He had his wife and children here for a time, and lived at Bensonhurst, and then in St. Nicholas-ave with them. After a while he sent them to Cuba, while he remained here. Lieutenant Jiminez was born in Spain, while his wife was born of Spanish parents in Cuba. When trouble began between Spain and this country he wanted to go back to Spain and join the Navy, but as his wife was born in Spain, while he packed up his Spanish naval uniforms in the packed up his Spanish naval uniforms in the packed up his Spanish haval uniforms in the packed up his Spanish haval uniforms in the packed up his Spanish naval uniforms in the packed up his Spanish naval uniforms in the packed up his Spanish haval uniforms in the packed up his S

SECOND SUMMONS TO ARMS.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MORE VOL-UNTEERS.

THE DECISION SUDDENLY REACHED-EN-LISTMENTS NOT RESTRICTED TO

in Washington was the issue of a proclamation by the President calling for seventy-five thousand more volunteers. It added a new and stirring phase to the lethargic conditions which have prevailed of late, and came with almost startling unexpectedness, even to many of the

oclamation is as follows:
By the President of the United States. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, An act of Congress was approved on twenty-fifth day of April, 1898, entitled "An Act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of

Spain." and
Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled "An
Act to provide for temporarily increasing the
military establishment of the United States in

ne of war and for other purposes," approved orll 22, 1898, the President is authorized, in fer to raise a volunteer army, to issue his oclamatic; calling for volunteers to serve in the Army of the United States;
Now, therefore, I. William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in addition to the volunteers called forth by my proclamation of the twenty-third day of April, in the present year; the same to be apportioned, as far as practications of the same to be apportioned, as far as practications. the same to be apportioned, as far as practicalle, among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the War Department. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twentyfifth day of May, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one

he independent aundred and twenty-second. WILLIAM M'KINLEY. By the President: WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

BEASONS FOR THE CALL. pointment of a number of major-generals, brigtional force of 75,000 men into army corps, direached until late yesterday. The merits of it had been canvassed for several weeks, but it appeared that the move was finally decided

ment had made no preparations for executing and regimental officers, while only the brigade, orps and staff officers will be appointed by the President.

AN ESTIMATE OF STATE QUOTAS.

While the Adjutant-General's Office has not the following gives an approximate estimate

of the State quotas:	
1 500	Now Hammalitan 451
Alabama .vassess	New-Hampshire 451
Charles and a second district	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
Colorado 121	NOTES CATOMINAL COLUMN
Connecticut 906	North Daketa 246
200 日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日	Citin 4.340
4.50	Creamy 377
Gentria	
Idahir 139	Elimide leiblid-second 3.09
4 AZH	South Daketa 1.110
pilluna 2.581	South Carolina 448
2 204	Tennessee 1 004
	Техан 1.454
Kanaka	1000
Kanta Kr	Utah
	germount
Malne annullment and	Virginia 1,673
Mars and 1.196	Washington 704
Manager Durantia	West Attendig test
Military 2.022	Wisconsin 1.905
1 7.23	Wyoming 128
Attendantable 1.290	Artisona 100
LA CAMPAGE 18 1 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	District of Columbia. 1980
Manthers	New-Mexico 200
September 1.446	Oklahoma 86

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The organization of this extensive force is yet to be arranged by the Adjutant-General's office. will suffice for the formation of seventy-five and out of the eight divisions the entire force will be divided into three army corps. This general division, of course, is tentative, but it shows the general formation of this large body of

The new force will require, either by appoint-The new force will require, either by appointment or by officers already appointed, three major-generals and about twenty-four brigadier-generals. The law authorizes the President to appoint one major-general for each army corps and one brigadier-general for each brigade. Brigadier-generals are also assigned to command divisions when the organization advances the property of the colones lieutenant-colonels. mand divisions when the organization advances to that stage. The colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants are appointed by the Governors of the States, as the law provides that "all regimental and company officers shall be appointed by the Governors of the States in which their respective organizations.

are raised."

It was said at the War Department that the detailed work of organizing this new force would not be actively taken up for the present. Just now the Adjutant-General's office is engaged in completing the enlistment of the 125,000 volunteers under the first call. It will take some time to complete this work, and not until then will the real work of organizing the volunteers under the second call begin.

"WE SHALL COAL TOGETHER." PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS OF SIR HENRY IRVING.

San Francisco, May 25.-Sir Henry Irving, in answer to a message from the Bohemian Club, expressing the sentiment that the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack were now entwined, cabled the following: "Loving greeting. We shall coal together."

WONDERFUL INTEREST TAKEN BY THE PUBLIC IN KUTNOW BROS.' SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION.

OVER 25,000 FREE SAMPLES

KUTNOW'S EFFERVESCENT POWDERS

DISTRIBUTED YESTERDAY. IT POSITIVELY CURES

DISORDERED LIVER, DIAMETES, DIZ SMA, SOUR STOMACH AND KINDRED DISEASES.

In order that none who wish to test the merits of this valuable preparation should disappointed. Kutnow Bros. have decided to distribute

NO. 17 ASTOR PLACE, near Broadway and Eighth St.

THE TOTAL ALREADY REACHES ABOUT \$153,000,000.

THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

INDIGESTION, HEMORRHOIDS,

on Appropriations will probably report the Gensupposed until yesterday that all the estimates of appropriations to be included in this bill had been received, but the Commissary-General of legislation approved on May 18, and the Secretary of War transmitted a supplemental estimae for \$5,000,000 to cover probable expenditures until January 1, 1890. Whether this amount would be sufficient was problematical, even if the Army should not be again increased. of the Army for the current fiscal year only a small sum is unexpended, and of the deficiency appropriation of \$2,730,643 for the current fiscal

will be required to pay indebtedness already incurred, the bills for the subsistence of volun-More money to meet expenses for the remainder of the current fiscal year is therefore urgently needed, inasmuch as the \$10,219,635 asked for

estimate furnished last week will be next fiscal year. Moreover, the expenditures for the remainder of the current fiscal year will be heavier than was estimated on April 27, on ecount of subsequent legislation. The enlisted

fective fighting force in the existing war. The War Department is not in possession of accurate information respecting the number of persons who on the invasion of Cuba will be found destitute and in imminent danger of perishing" specting the number to whom it would be found expedient to issue subsistence stores and war supplies in order to increase their effective fighting force. On these points the Commissary-General of the Army, in his communication transmitted to the House Committee on Appro-

In addition to destitute and starving noncombatants, it will probably also be necessary to provide subsistence for a large number of

WAR REVENUE BILL DELAYED CONSENT TO TAKE A VOTE ON SATUR-

Allison, of Iowa, in charge of the War Revenue bill in the Senate, endeavored to secure unanimous consent that a final vote on the measure be taken on Saturday before adjournment. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, objected. Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, relterating Mr. Teller's

objection, sounded the first note of delay against the bill that has been heard since the debate began. He declared that there was no emergency which required the immediate passage of the bill, and frankly announced that if certain provisions put into it by the Democrats of the Finance Committee were not agreed to by the Senate he would offer some amendments to the measure that probably would precipitate debate. He intimated that if the war should not be prolonged it might not be necessary to provide so much revenue as the pending bill would raise, and he indicated a desire to await developments that in all likelihood were close at hand before passing on a bill that meant so much to the people as this one. If the good news that the Spanish fleet was bottled up at Santiago de Cuba should prove true, Mr. Daniel thought it might be unnecessary to incur a great debt, to be paid by the next generation. Mr. Teller said he did not know that the bill

25,000 More Sample Packages To-day and To-morrow

To all who apply in person from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. at their store,

(Mercantile Library Building, "Clinton Hall.")

A BIG DEFICIENCY BILL.

AND MANY MILLIONS MORE TO COME-NEEDS OF

eral Deficiency bill early next week. It was the Army discovered that more money would required for his department on account of the regular appropriation for subsistence

year, made in accordance with the estimate furnished on April 27, all except \$326,643 has already been expended. A large portion of this teers between the date of enrolment and muster, which will be heavy, not yet having been presented, and the balances in the hands of disbursing officers not covered by indebtedness

priations, says:

The number of persons actually found destitute may reasonably be expected to be large, and the number may be expected to increase as the war enlarges in the island. The number of Cuban troops in the island operating against Spain at the present time may be roughly set down at forty thousand. What amount of assistance in the way of food they may need to increase their fighting efficiency can only be determined upon a close irspection of those troops in the island itself, and what will be the augmentation of this fighting force from among the inhabitants upon the advent of the United States troops in the island it is not practicable to foresee with any degree of definiteness at this time.

General Deficiency bill ever passed by Congress. That total stood to-day at about \$153,000,000, of which \$93,930,930 was on account of the Army sufficient to meet expenditures until January 1. 1809. The Naval Auxiliary bill, which was finally passed yesterday, carried an appropria-tion of \$3,000,000 for that branch of the ser-vice, and this sum is expected to last until the end of the next fiscal year.

DAY REFUSED. Washington, May 25 .- Late this afternoon Mr.

could be disposed of this week, but he desired ample time for discussion. He had no disposition unduly to delay a vote on it, but he was not to be moved "by the insane clamor for money it needed, and get it in plenty of time.

Mr. Allison desired it to be understood that it was no part of his purpose to prevent full and free discussion of the bill, but he thought it ought to be disposed of as soon as possible. He gave notice that he would endeavor after to-day

bill could be completed this week, but he deemed it wise not to hamper the Senate by any definite agreement. He thought there would be no diffiagreement. He thought there would be n culty in reaching a vote without an agre

at this time.

Mr. White, of California, in taking the floor in order to speak to-morrow morning expressed the hope that it would be possible for Congress to complete its work and adjourn within two or

The amendment of Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, exempting from the corporation tax limited-liability corporations engaged in farming and planting, was laid on the table by a vote of 36 to 10.

Speeches on the general features of the bill were delivered by Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.), Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), and Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.)

Before the Revenue bill was taken up the Pension Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed. It carries more than \$8,000,000. The Senate agreed to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

BOLD CRIMES AT KEY WEST.

TWO BRUTAL MURDERS COMMITTED ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

DISORDERLY AND CRIMINAL ELEMENT IN POS-SESSION OF THE TOWN-MARTIAL LAW LIKELY TO BE DECLARED.

from a reign of terror. Two murders were co mitted last night, and the best citizens feel that unless the town is promptly put under martial law a state of riot may prevail at any moment. The police force consists of three men, with grievances of their own, and the streets and grogshops beclasses, the danger to the respectable classes is great. In consequence of last night's bloodshed Commander Forsythe has already asked for a station and Government dock, and strong efforts are being made by citizens to have martial law

While William Carne, a seaman on the gunboat Morrill, and Vladimir Ichnitski, a Russian coffee-shop last night Charles Kitchen, a negro approached, bearing a rifle on his shoulder, and without a word of warning aimed it at the sailors and fired. One shot struck the Russian in the shot grazed Carne's forehead. As the latter leaper to his feet the negro closed in upon him and beat him on the head with the butt of his rifle until he broke the stock of the weapon and the salior lay senseless. The crowd that witnessed the affray made no attempt to interfere, and Kitchen escaped. Sheriff Knight organized a posse and spent the night in pursuit of Kitchen. He was found in , jot early this morning, but dashed into a doorway, escaped through the house and had not been captured up to 10 o'clock this morning. The exact cause of the shooting is uncertain, but it is said to have been actuated by Kitchen's jealousy of his

negro wife. The victim of the second crime was John J. Dorsey, a reputable machinist, of Manatee, Fia., about fifty-five years old. He was found dead early this morning in a vacant lot near the Key West Hotel. his face and neck. Dorsey was a man of family, is an olier on the Marbiehead, and he himself came here and secured a Government job. He was paid off yesterday, and after settling his board bill had 57 or \$8 in his possession. After a lively drinking bout in a tavern a few yards from the lot where his body was found Dorsey left the place. He was followed by Charles Wallace, coachman and leader of the "Bottle Gang," an organization of young Key West toughs. Nothing more was seen of the two men until the body was found this morning with the money gone. Wallace was soon

afterward arrested. The employes of the hotel say they heard a shot, and a revolver with one chamber empty was found on Wallace. He denied any knowledge of the killing, but said to the Sheriff: "You needn't be afraid the old man was shot. He was choked to death.". Further examination of the body showed

that this was probably true.

The municipal conditions here are grotesque. They first became manifest soon after the arrival here of two companies of the colored 25th Infantry. One of these soldiers became involved in a sho ing affair on the street and was lodged in the county jail. Half an hour later a body of his comrades, with rifles, marched on the jail and forcibly liberated him, the Sheriff being powerless to prevent them from doing so.

There are several free-and-easy saloons here, crowded night after night with "jackles" and with rowdes of all classes. One night this week a general fight occurred in one of these taverns. Bottles and billiard balls were sent crashing through glass doors and mirrors, and no less than four sallors suffered broken heads. The police force of three men saw the whole affair, but of course could do nothing.

do nothing.

Within the last month three so-called 'peace Within the last month three so-called 'peace guardians' have resigned office, complaining that they have long been paid in city scrip at the rate of only \$50 per month, which is discounted at one-half. Three new policemen were obtained, and these now show signs of rebellion, declaring that they are suffering under like disadvantages and

Long before the war broke out there had been much talk of martial law for the town, but no teps to this end were taken. There is little doubt low, however, that martial law will soon be a

now, however, that martial law will soon be a fact.

A crowd of marines and saliors marched up to the jail to-night and demanded the murderer of Carne, whom they intended to lynch. The Sheriff talked them out of it, however. A few minutes later another mob appeared at the gates of the jail. This crowd was not so easily mollified, and they promptly told Sheriff Knight that they would have the man they sought or make trouble. After parleying a few minutes with the ringleaders, Mr. Knight permitted a felegation of three to go through the jail. This delegation falled to find the man they wanted and when they reported this to their companions the crowd dispersed.

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